

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.

With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
OF BRATTLEBORO.

For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
OF BURLINGTON.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

County Nominations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
C. W. WILLARD, { For Senators.
PAUL DILLINGHAM, {
DON P. CARPENTER, { Judges.
SAMUEL S. KELTON, {
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, { Judge of Probate.
H. W. BEATON, State's Attorney.
J. H. ORCUTT, Sheriff.
E. W. CORSE, High Bailiff.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.
HON. HENRY STOWELL, Senator.
JONATHAN P. WEST, { County Judges.
SILVAM GATES, {
R. S. PAGE, Esq., Judge of Probate.
DAVID RANDALL, Sheriff.
JOHN L. GLEED, State's Attorney.
A. R. BAILEY, High Bailiff.

ORANGE COUNTY.
HORATIO BROCK, { Senators.
ZENAS L. UPHAM, {
E. L. TRACY, { County Judges.
R. FARNHAM, Jr., State's Attorney.
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.
A. E. JOEYNE, { Senators.
J. N. HALL, {
SERENO MONTGOMERY, { Judges.
EDGAR P. PARKS, {
A. L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.
GEO. W. CATTON, State's Attorney.
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.
CHAS. SHIPMAN, Bailiff.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Energetic Action.

The orders just issued by the authorities at Washington to hurry forward to the seat of war all soldiers as fast as possible, without waiting for a slow Colonel to fill his regiment, or a slow recruiting officer to complete the muster-roll of his company even, are significant and important. We do not share, however, in the alarm, caused by these efforts of the Government, for the safety of Washington, nor do we believe that the Rebels have any purpose in Eastern Virginia of commencing offensive operations on a very large scale. They will doubtless carry on a harassing war as heretofore by skirmishing and guerrilla parties, occasionally making a demonstration in some force; but they are far too cautious and rely too much upon their defensive works to risk the cause of Secession upon a desperate attack upon Federal troops, behind entrenchments, and in positions chosen by themselves.

Although this activity of the Government may comprehend in its scope the perfect defence of the National Capital, we think it means offensive full as much as defensive operations. The latter is included in the former, and Gen. Scott, of course, by making effective preparations to commence again a vigorous offensive campaign against the Rebels in Virginia, is at the same time taking the most effective steps for the defence of the National Metropolis.

There is no doubt that the results of the late encounter with the Rebels have taught our rulers, that they must have many more troops in the field before they can hope to meet the enemy with any decisively hopeful issue to the engagement. An array of 500,000 effective men is not too many for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and however the men in power may attempt to get along with a less force, they will be compelled to come to that at last. The Rebels will have that number of men in the field, and with the advantage of being in a friendly country, while our troops will be advancing through hostile territory, they cannot be subdued with a force inferior to their own in numbers. Edward Everett has just said, in no spirit of fault-finding, but only to justify the most magnificent preparations:

At a time when the population of the United States did not exceed four and a half millions, Gen. WASHINGTON called out 150,000 troops to suppress an insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Our population is now 30,000,000 and the insurrection has assumed the dimensions of a civil war. The only reasonable objection to the military preparations of the U. S. is, that they did not at once proceed on that gigantic scale, which wisdom and humanity alike dictate, as the only means of bringing the insurrection, conflict to a speedy close. To let it drag on by inadequate means is to prolong the sufferings which it inflicts on both parts of the Union; to protract the perilous distress imposed upon the friends of the Union at the South, who look with aching eyes for the hour of deliver-

ance; and to augment all the difficulties which are to be overcome before peace is restored to the country.

We hail with joy this evidence, that the Government is determined to use its available resources to extinguish this rebellion and that it is not to be content hereafter to set 5,000 men against 25,000, or 50,000 against 150,000 in the stricken fields of battle, but that it is disposed to go forth in its strength, and with the terrible might of its immense resources to crush the giant Rebellion.

And now let the people of the whole Country, and especially of Vermont, respond to this call of the Government, in the spirit of the eminent Banker who, when asked why his bank had taken so largely of the National loan, replied, "If the Government prevail in the contest the investment will be a good one, and if it fail neither banks nor anything else will be of any value." Everything that a good Government secures to its subjects—life, liberty, the enjoyment of property, and the pursuit of happiness—is staked upon this contest, and if the Government fail, all is lost. Then let us accept the issue, and give our whole strength, our undivided attention, our entire resources to the prosecution of this war. Let us make it the business of the Country, the one absorbing question to the successful solution of which we devote our mental, moral, physical and material resources. If we prevail, free government, liberty in obedience to law, property and life are safe in the Republic for generations to come. If we fail we become only a hissing, a by-word, a reproach among men, fit only to be the hewers of wood, the drawers of water, the meanest servants and slaves to Southern task masters. Shall it be written of us in after times that 20,000,000 of freemen, with material resources incalculable, ignominiously lost the priceless inheritance bequeathed to them through the blood and treasure of 3,000,000? And shall Vermont share this reproach? God forbid. Vermonsters, to arms!

Freedom of the Press and of Speech Must be Subordinate to the Safety of the Republic.

The following are the excellent words of Mr. Everett, taken from a recent article in the *Register* on this subject:

There are presses, for the most part in the Border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the Press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greatest importance by prosecution, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon that freedom of public discussion which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means. We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to Lynch law, by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the seceding States, we ought to remember that in tolerating a traitorous Press among ourselves we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the Press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from disintegration and political chaos. The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that island, and the liberty of the Press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of Wellington said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the Press in London, but a free Press in the Island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the Press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort Mifflin, in which the officers of the garrison should be daily advised to desert and the men be constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable population of a large city?

So too with reference to the freedom of speech in debate, one of the vital conditions of republican liberty. The late session in Congress has witnessed a magnanimity on the part of the majority in both Houses of a truly romantic cast. The acts and the motives of the Government, in the suppression of the insurrection, (admitted by one of its most distinguished chiefs to proceed mainly from the disappointment of leading aspirants to office,) have been assailed from day to day with a violence and a persistence which would be harmless in time of peace, but which in time of war can have no other effect upon the popular mind than to perplex and dishearten those who are staking life and fortune in the cause of the country. This generosity excites no gratitude on the part of those towards whom it is practiced; and so far from being reciprocated, the member of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery or Richmond, who should assail the conduct or policy of that body, as the Government of the United States has been assailed by the sympathizers with secession at Washington would not reach his hotel in safety. He would swing from the next lamp-post.

See first page for an account of the reception of the Northfield Guards.

News by Mail.

From Missouri—More skirmishing.

Cairo, Aug. 20. A battle took place last night at twelve o'clock at Charleston between the federal forces about 250 strong, consisting of the 22d Illinois regiment under command of Col. Dougherty accompanied by Col. Davison of the 11th Illinois regiment. The rebel force was estimated at 600 to 700 men and were commanded by Col. Hunter of Jeff. Thompson's army. The federal force was victorious, completely routing the rebels, killing 40 and taking 7 prisoners. The loss on our side was one killed, namely, Wm. P. Sharp of Co. A. Among the wounded are Col. Dougherty slightly; Col. Ransom shot in the shoulder but not serious; Col. J. O. Johnson of Co. A. shot in the leg, and Geo. A. Perry, slightly wounded in the arm. The wounded are all doing well.

Capt. Holman with 50 mounted men left Bird's Point about six o'clock last evening for Charleston to join the forces under Col. Dougherty but failed to form a junction with them. They met a party of rebels about 100 strong, and gave them battle, killing 2 and taking 33 prisoners, also capturing 35 horses without loss of a man.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 15.—The Santa Fe mail and Carson City express arrived here last evening; three days ahead of time bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 5th inst., and Carson City to the 9th inst.

A report reached two days before the mail left that Maj. Lind of the 7th infantry U. S. A. in command of about 500 federals surrendered to the Texas troops, 3000 in number, without firing a shot. Maj. Lind abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult., and marched to Fort Stanton, 18 miles from Fort Fillmore. It is believed at Santa Fe that the Texans have also taken the stock and coaches belonging to the Santa Fe and El Paso mail company, as their coach failed to arrive in Stanton on the 3d inst. An engagement took place at Mesilla between a body of federal troops and 700 confederates under command of Capt. Baylor. Capt. McMeely and Lieut. Brooks of the federal army were wounded in the engagement. 22 of the confederates were killed. Night put an end to the engagement.

The Texans were remaining in Mesilla and the federal forces going to Fort Fillmore, 100 miles distant.

Considerable fears were entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and the commanding officers of that point were having it fortified and entrenched.

Col. Loring, formerly of the U. S. A. is said to be in command of a body of Texas Rangers. St. Louis, Aug. 20.—The town of Commerce, Mo., 40 miles above Cairo, which was taken and a battery placed by the secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

Louisville, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Courier states that the steamer Hannibal City with federal troops from St. Louis bound southward was fired into by the confederates at Commerce, Mo., on Sunday. 300 federals were taken prisoners.

The *Frankfort Freeman* says that Gov. Magoffin deputed W. A. Dudley and F. Hunt as commissioners to President Lincoln to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky and Geo. Johnson to Jeff. Davis to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

Negro Insurrection probable.

The *National Republican* intimates a negro insurrection is probable in Lower Maryland and threatens forcible emancipation if the slaveholders do not remain loyal.

Washington, August 20.

The following order was to-day issued from the Adjutant General's office:

Officers who have not been mustered into service have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them under the provisions of the General Order No. 58, current series, from the War Department. In this case the muster must be made by some officer, either regular or volunteer, and the oath must be administered by a civil magistrate, or an officer of the regular army, preferably the latter.

In mustering companies the original muster rolls will be retained at the company rendezvous upon which the names of the members will be enrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustered they will be sent to the commanding officer of the camps of rendezvous with a descriptive list stating the name, date of enrollment and muster, the officer by whom mustered, the company and regiment to which they belong and whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance presented for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or useful in the case. The necessary subsistence will be procured upon the returns signed by the mustering officer.

When one-half of a company has been mustered into service, the First Lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in, and when the organization of the company is completed the Captain and Second Lieutenant can be so mustered.

When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster rolls, opposite their names by whom they were mustered, which rolls must be signed by each officer.

The field and staff officers can be mustered into the service upon the completion of the organization of regiments or companies, as follows, viz: Colonel—the entire regiment; Lieutenant Colonel—four companies; Chaplain, Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Assistant Surgeon—the entire regiment.

The cost of the transportation of troops from the place of muster to the place of rendezvous will be paid as directed in General Order No. 58, current series, from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers.

The Quartermasters at the camp of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant General for the funds necessary for this purpose.

All officers charged with disbursements of funds appropriated will forward to this office a monthly summary of statements and accounts current, with vouchers in the manner prescribed for the general recruiting service.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 20. An excellent state of things begins to prevail. Our troops are anxious for an advance. The Minnesota will sail shortly southward. The Quaker City

is up from the Capes. She reports that a 90-gun Dutch ship of war is ashore at Cape Henry. She went ashore at ebb tide, and will doubtless get off at the flood. Two powerful propellers were going to her relief.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Burnham of the Fletcher Company arrived in town last evening, on leave of absence for his health. Two likely contrabands are along with him.

Senator Wilson has received authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts with a battery of flying artillery attached and will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—In addition to the officers for recruiting, whose names we have already published, we notice the appointment of Dr. John R. Lewis of Burlington and F. F. Gleason of Richmond.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.—It is stated that the pirate Sumter, had lost a man in Curacao, and being unable to find him, left for a cruise, to return in a few days. Meantime an American man-of-war came into port, and lay in wait for her. When the Sumter returned she fell into the hands of our frigate, and was at last dates lying in the port with a Union flag flying.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* mentions the rumor that the U. S. steamer Niagara entered Curacao after the Sumter had departed, and captured the pirates on her return to the port.

St. Johns N. F., August 20. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool was intercepted by the news yacht off Cape Race yesterday.

Political news is generally unimportant. American affairs claim undivided attention. Mr. Russell, in another letter to the *Times* on the battle of Bull Run, asserts that there were no daring deeds on either side and no desperate struggle, except by those who wanted to get away.

The *Daily News* defends the Northern army.

The Body-Guard.

The day—the 21st—for the organization of the Body-Guard-to-the-Constitution party,—composed apparently of those men who are so wonderfully devoted to the Constitution that they are disposed to treat it as their private property, and organize themselves into a party for its defence—came in due course of the diurnal revolutions of this mundane sphere, and brought with its meridian heat and splendor several scores of men, seemingly anxious to enlist in this new Home Guard for the defense of the Nation against the assaults of Rebels in arms. We had supposed that the Convention was to steer entirely clear of the "everlasting nigger," but, as seems to be inevitable in this war, he thrust himself in in the shape of two "likely" contrabands who arrived in town the night previous with Capt. Burnham, and divided the attention of the strollers about town, with the "no party" arrivals.

At half-past 10 A. M., and so along until 11 o'clock, the bell of the Village Hall announced that the recruiting office was open, and the "Guards" could enlist. The Hall soon began to fill up,—the wall seats being first occupied, perhaps as a delicate way of intimating that the occupants had not fully made up their minds to go into the "Body" guard—and soon enough were within the walls to fill up a Company of the largest regulation pattern.

The Convention was called to order at 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, by Daniel Tilden of Hartford, who read the call.

W. G. Ferrin, Esq., of Montpelier was appointed Chairman, who briefly returned his thanks for the honor, and undertook the duties thereof.

John Kelley of Orleans County, and J. M. Richardson of Washington County, were appointed Secretaries.

S. B. Colby, Esq., of Montpelier moved that the above officers be made "permanent," and they were made so.

On the Chair's asking for help by the way of "Vices," Hon. Geo. F. Baldwin of Bradford, Daniel Tilden of Hartford, Leonard W. Brown of Peacham, John A. Sawyer of Greensboro', Martin L. Newcomb of Derby, and P. S. Benjamin of Wolcott were appointed Vice Presidents, and the Chair desiring them to act as a "reserve corps" to cover his retreat, they took up a strong position immediately in his rear. The Chair seemed then relieved from the apprehensions of a flank movement, and went boldly forward with his duties.

On motion of Wm. M. Ellis of Berlin, as amended by Stephen Thomas of Fairlee, a Committee, consisting of twice the Senatorial delegation for each county to be appointed by the several Counties, and to act as a Nominating Committee, was voted.

Col. Thomas moved a Committee of five on resolutions—voted. The Chair appointed as this Committee: Stephen Thomas, Chas. Dewey, S. B. Colby, Daniel Tilden and W. H. H. Bingham.

A. G. Burke, of Berlin, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the history of the anti slavery struggle clearly shows that the safety of Freedom in this land requires that the aggressions of Slavery be effectually checked; that it can be restrained only by being conquered; that it is conquered only when it is permanently subdued; and that it is subdued only when it is exterminated; and we can therefore be satisfied as men, citizens, or Christians, only when "liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

S. B. Colby moved to refer the resolution to a committee on unfinished business. (Cheers.) Mr. Burke defended his resolution, and commenced making a speech.

The Convention stamped, whistled and made other demonstrations unfavorable to the speaker and his resolution. The resolution was referred to committee on resolutions.

On motion of J. W. Ellis of Montpelier, the Convention adjourned until half past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, the Nomi-

nating Committee reported and the Convention adopted the following ticket:

For Governor,
Hon. ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock.
Lieutenant Governor,
Hon. LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington.
Treasurer,
JAMES T. THURSTON, of Montpelier.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE FREEMAN.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Another Batt'e in Missouri.

Federal Troops Victorious.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

The Postmaster-General, in response to an inquiry, says he has neither the power to interdict nor to suspend intercourse between loyal and rebellious States by private expresses or otherwise. This power rests with the War and Treasury Departments alone, and so long as these forbear to exercise it, the correspondence between the insurgents at the South, and their friends and abettors at the North, may be lawfully continued. He concludes by saying that under the recent proclamation of the President it is presumed that instructions by the Treasury and War Department will effectually suppress the abuse complained of.

The continued alarms about the designs of the insurgents against the Capital are declared by gentlemen in high quarters to be fabrications of secessionists. Opinions however are divided on the subject. Whatever may be the truth respecting it, the Administration wants to reinforce, and be ready for active operations.

Dispatches have been received at Headquarters, dated St. Louis the 20th, stating that the commanding officer at Cairo reports to Gen. Fremont that Col. Dougherty with 300 men was sent out the day before, at 7 o'clock, from Bird's Point, and attacked the enemy, 1,200 strong, at Charleston. The Rebels were driven back, 40 of their number having been killed. The Federal troops took 17 prisoners and captured 15 horses, returning at 2 o'clock in the morning, to Bird's Point with the loss of one man killed and 6 wounded.

KANSAS CITY, August 21.

There is intelligence from a reliable source that an organized force of 1000 rebels are in Sunabar Township, in the south-eastern quarter of this County.

The rumor that Fort Scott had been taken by the Rebels is contradicted by the Fort Scott Express messenger who has arrived.

He states that all is quiet there.

Pic Nic.

There is to be a Grand Pic-Nic in the grove near Mrs. A. Nicholas' house Friday afternoon.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—It will be noticed in our advertising columns, that D. B. Davenport has authority to recruit a company, with his headquarters at Roxbury, Vt. He will commence with nearly or quite sixty men. He will have a recruiting office at Montpelier, also, under the charge of J. C. Flanders.

We also learn that Wm. Skinner will recruit a company at Rutland, and Dr. Templeton at Barre, while J. H. Pratt at Chelsea, and E. B. Sawyer of Hydepark, have been for some days employed in the same patriotic work.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS!—Mr. W. H. Marshall of Montpelier will act as assistant recruiting officer in the vicinity of Montpelier, in connection with Dr. Templeton, who has a recruiting office at Barre.

Married.

In Waterbury, July 20th, by Rev. Payson Tyler, C. F. Clough, Esq., of Waterbury, and Miss Persis S. Allen, of Waterbury.

Died.

In East Montpelier, Aug. 14th, John Chase, aged 57 years, 8 months and 21 days.
Papers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York please copy.

WASHINGTON CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE Fall Term, under the charge of D. D. GORHAM, will commence Monday, Sept. 24. The

MONTPELIER UNION SCHOOL.
will be opened at the same time. These schools furnish unsurpassed facilities for a sound and thorough education.
aug21

Barre Academy.

THE FALL TERM begins on Thursday, August 23rd. The prescribed Course of Study and a Board of experienced Teachers afford at Barre Academy excellent facilities for pursuing an education preparatory for college or business.

I. N. CAMP, A. M., Teacher of Vocal Music.
J. M. THACHER, A. B., Assistant Principal.
Other efficient teachers are employed.
Barre, Aug. 6, 1861.

FRESH FRUITS

All the year. Improved Bottles for preserving at EMERY'S

S. C. PRATT, M. D.

Lecturer on Sanitary Science,
No. 41, Tremont Street, Boston.

DR. PRATT gives particular attention to the rational treatment of the following special diseases, viz:—Stammering, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, diseases of the Eye and Ear, diseases of the Throat and Lungs, diseases of Females, and all diseases of the Blood, including the positive cure of Cancer, without the knife.
Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
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